

FLORIDA INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION
Tallahassee, Florida

MONTHLY STATISTICAL BULLETIN

Of The
Unemployment Compensation Division
And The
Employment Service Division

A Factual Presentation of
Unemployment Compensation
and Employment Service
Activities and the Results
of Investigations and
Research Studies in Florida

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May, 1940

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S T A T E S U M M A R Y O F O P E R A T I O N SU n e m p l o y m e n t C o m p e n s a t i o n

	1940 March	1940 April	% Change (Apr. over Mar.) 1940	% Change (Apr. 1940 over Apr. 1939)
Benefit Payments:				
Number	43,115	48,179	+ 11.74	+ 164.7
Amount	\$381,665.73	\$424,791.04	+ 11.30	+ 215.3

Claims Received: *

Initial	7,035	8,621	+ 22.54	+ 14.2
Continued	40,283	47,471	+ 17.84	+ 164.1
Waiting Period	11,436	13,482	+ 17.89	+ 2.3
Total	58,754	69,574	+ 18.42	+ 79.7

Agent State Claims Received:

Initial	1,382	2,482	+ 79.59	+ 232.3
Continued	13,126	10,910	- 16.88	+ 126.6
Total	14,508	13,392	- 7.69	+ 140.8

Liable State Claims Received:

Initial	615	978	+ 59.02	+ 60.3
Continued	4,524	5,107	+ 12.88	+ 73.3
Total	5,139	6,085	+ 11.84	+ 71.1

Initial Determinations:

Eligible	5,223	4,757	- 8.92	+ 51.6
Ineligible	2,408	4,871	+102.28	+ 211.2
Total	7,631	9,628	+ 26.17	+ 104.7

E m p l o y m e n t S e r v i c e

	March	April		
Field Visits	911	865	- 5.05	- 28.2
New Applications	8,422	10,184	+ 20.92	+ 30.3
Active File	49,001	59,093	+ 20.60	+ 37.4
Employer Orders	2,400	2,214	- 7.75	NA
Placements	2,799	2,793	- .21	+ 33.3
Claimant Placements	377	435	+ 15.38	+ 52.1
Veteran Placements	65	72	+ 10.77	+ 19.1

* Does not include Multi-State Claims

NA - Employer orders for April, 1939 not available

INITIAL DETERMINATIONS *

New Provisions of U. C. Law Cause Rise in Ineligibility

Completion of the first month of operation under the new eligibility requirements, as provided by the amended Florida Unemployment Compensation Law, shows a marked rise of ineligible claims (claims which do not meet the requirements of the law in relation to wage credits). The per cent of total claims disallowed increased to an average of 50.59. With an increase of 22.54% in initial claims filed for April over March, the higher ineligibility causes a jump of 102% for April over March.

The new provision requires that, in order to be eligible, a claimant must have earned, in employment covered by the law, wages equalling or exceeding 60 times his weekly benefit amount. This makes the requirements considerably more stringent than those previously in effect (30 times the weekly benefit amount).

On the following page is presented a table and a graph showing the number of claims and the determinations regarding their eligibility. The table shows that prior to April, 1940 approximately 70% of all claims were declared eligible. However, in April, 1940 this percentage dropped to 49.41% allowed.

Of the 4,871 initial determinations disallowed in April, 4,128 were so determined because of "insufficient wage credits." Most of these ineligible claimants were workers in seasonal industries, casual workers, part-time workers, or persons who earned very little in covered employment.

* Initial determinations are original decisions on a claimant's eligibility to receive benefit payments. If the claimant is otherwise eligible for unemployment compensation he will be determined eligible if his earnings are sufficient. If he is determined to be ineligible it will be for one of three reasons:-

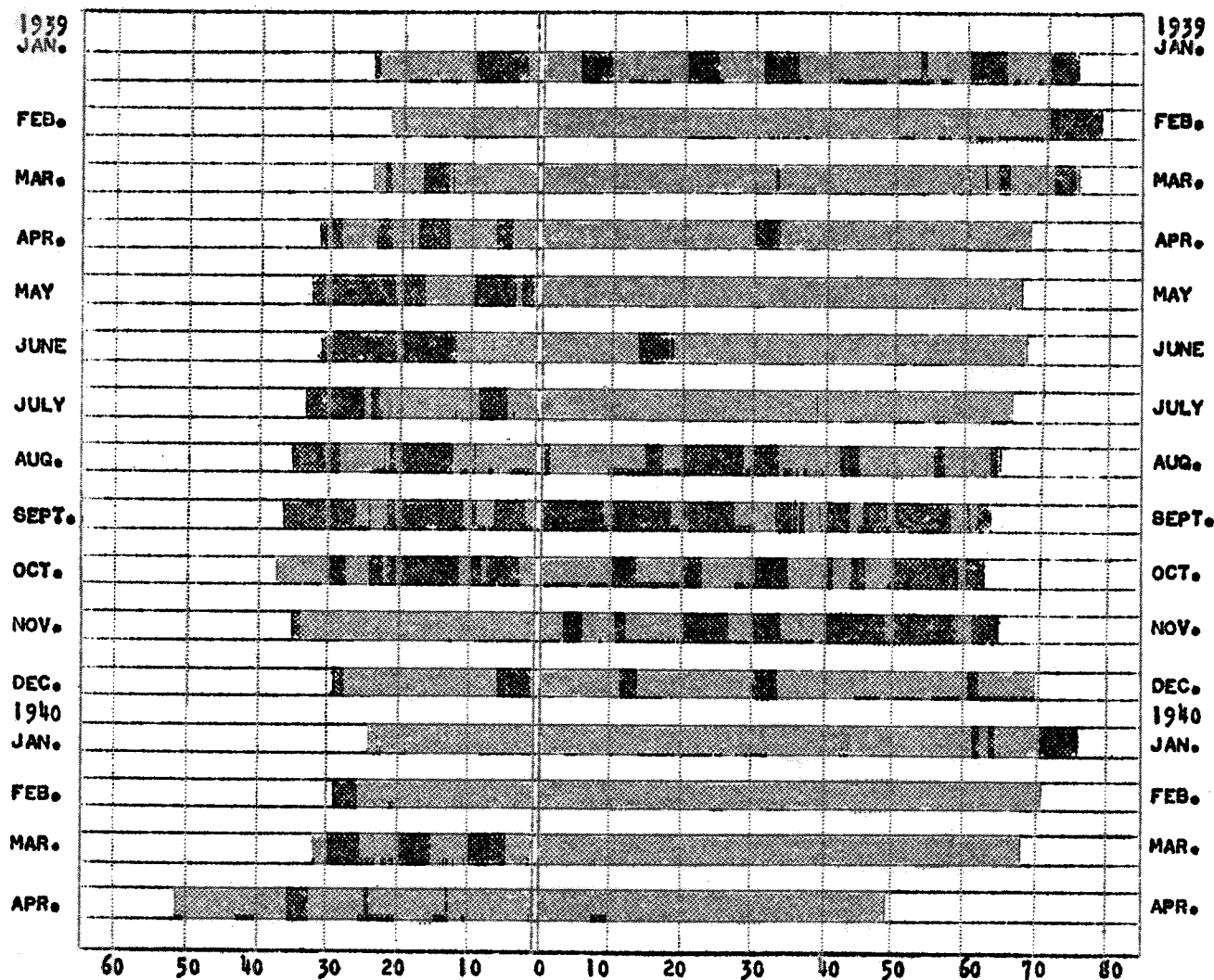
- (1) No Wage Records - no record of claimant's having earned wages in covered employment.
 - (2) Insufficient Wage Credits - some earnings in covered employment, but not enough to fulfill the requirements of the law.
 - (3) Other Reasons - few claims fall in this class; most of those being so classified because the claimant has filed a prior claim, etc.
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INITIAL DETERMINATIONS MADE DURING 1939 AND 1940, BY PER CENT ALLOWED AND DISALLOWED

	TOTAL	ALLOWED	DISALLOWED	% ALLOWED	% DISALLOWED
1939					
JANUARY	12,322	9,407	2,915	76.34	23.66
FEBRUARY	7,939	6,297	1,642	79.32	20.68
MARCH	5,141	3,911	1,230	76.07	23.93
APRIL	5,195	3,578	1,617	68.87	31.13
MAY	9,683	6,579	3,104	67.94	32.06
JUNE	12,602	8,647	3,955	68.62	31.38
JULY	13,363	8,944	4,419	66.93	33.07
AUGUST	18,842	12,258	6,584	65.06	34.94
SEPTEMBER	6,803	4,377	2,426	64.34	35.66
OCTOBER	6,238	3,910	2,328	62.68	37.32
NOVEMBER	5,358	3,470	1,888	64.76	35.24
DECEMBER	5,068	3,578	1,490	70.60	29.40
1940					
JANUARY	7,489	5,699	1,790	76.10	23.90
FEBRUARY	8,337	5,908	2,429	70.86	29.14
MARCH	7,631	5,223	2,408	68.44	31.56
APRIL	9,628	4,757	4,871	49.41	50.59

% DISALLOWED

% ALLOWED



Employment Service Operations Show Increase

Graphic illustrations of comparative trends in six important aspects of employment office operations for 1939 and 1940 are found on pages 6 and 7. The phases of employment activities include New Applications, Renewals, Active File, Public and Private Placements and Field Visits.

With the exception of new applications, no employment activities were recorded in 1939 until the month of March. The number of new applications shown for the months of January and February of 1939 represents for the most part the number of individuals filing initial claims for unemployment compensation during that period. All persons filing claims were required by law to register for work but during these two months operations in the local employment offices were devoted almost entirely to unemployment compensation activities. Since complete employment operations were not begun until March it would hardly be justifiable to place too much emphasis on any comparison between April, 1940 and April, 1939 with respect to these activities. However, the tables and graphs represented offer some idea as to the month to month trends in the various phases of employment service operations as well as to the increase over the corresponding month of the previous year with respect to two major functions, namely, active applications for jobs and placements in private industry.

New applications filed during the month of April, 1940 totalled 10,184 and represented an increase of 20.9% over the previous month. These new applications represent those unemployed workers who are registering for the first time with the Florida State Employment Service. In many cases the applicants are also claimants for unemployment compensation. Of the total number of new applications received during the month 7,103 were from men and 3,081 from women. More than 300 of the men were veterans and will be given job preference providing all other qualifications are found to be equal.

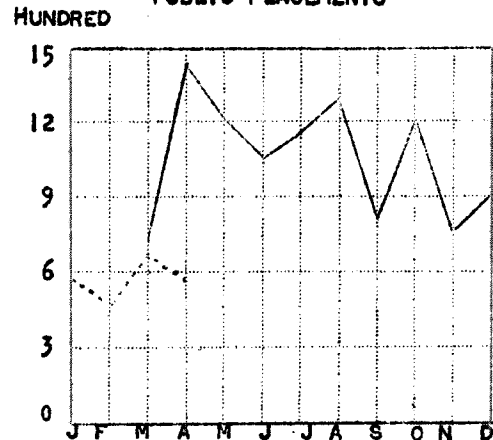
Regular renewals, another aspect of employment activity which effects an increase in the active file figures showed very little change from the previous month of 1940 but represented an increase over April, 1939. These renewals represent those applicants who had been previously registered but whose applications had become inactive either from their being placed on a job or from their failure to report to the employment office within the required thirty day period. In order to continue to receive consideration for job openings an applicant must report to the employment office once every thirty days stating that he is still available for and seeking employment.

The active file containing applications of unemployed workers on April 1, 1940 was at the lowest point since April 30, 1939, with a total of 49,001 applications. During the month of April, 1940 there was a net increase in the file of 10,091 bringing the total on April 30 to 59,093. This figure represented an increase of 16,098 or 37.4% over the same period of 1939. The 59,093 persons registered included 45,283 men and 13,810 women. The number of veteran registrations reached 2,865, an increase of 13.6% over the previous month.

PUBLIC PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	565
FEBRUARY	-	484
MARCH	747	673
APRIL	1,439	581
MAY	2,203	
JUNE	1,067	
JULY	1,152	
AUGUST	1,278	
SEPTEMBER	798	
OCTOBER	1,216	
NOVEMBER	865	
DECEMBER	889	

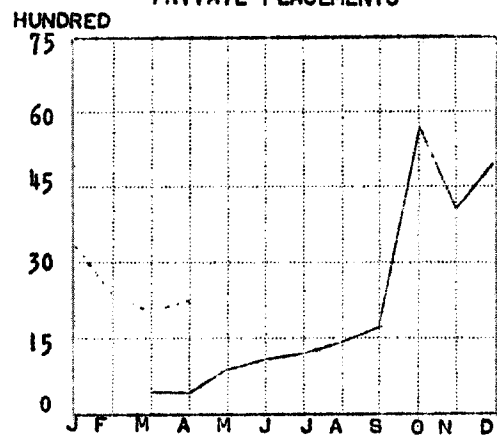
PUBLIC PLACEMENTS



PRIVATE PLACEMENTS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,334
FEBRUARY	-	2,333
MARCH	449	2,126
APRIL	442	2,212
MAY	832	
JUNE	1,003	
JULY	1,071	
AUGUST	1,441	
SEPTEMBER	1,770	
OCTOBER	5,793	
NOVEMBER	4,084	
DECEMBER	4,996	

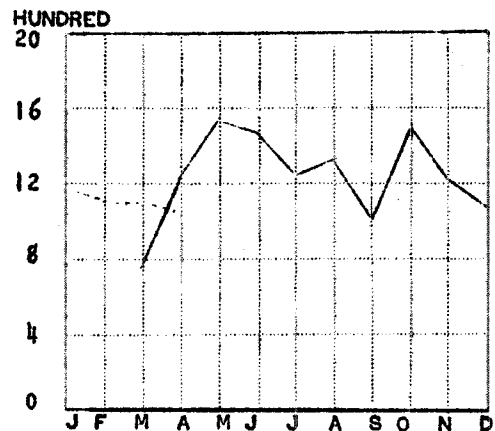
PRIVATE PLACEMENTS



FIELD VISITS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	998
FEBRUARY	-	911
MARCH	773	911
APRIL	1,204	865
MAY	1,547	
JUNE	1,468	
JULY	1,232	
AUGUST	1,317	
SEPTEMBER	1,009	
OCTOBER	1,475	
NOVEMBER	1,477	
DECEMBER	1,072	

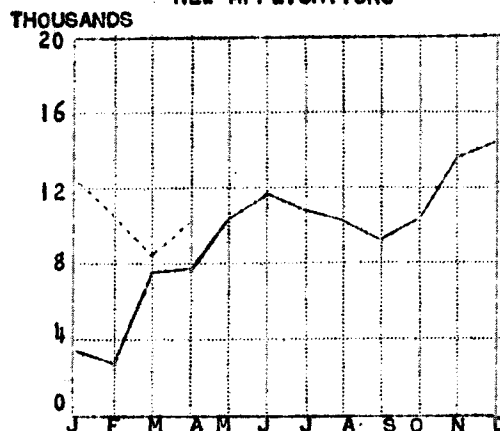
FIELD VISITS



NEW APPLICATIONS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	3,497	12,226
FEBRUARY	3,200	10,575
MARCH	7,642	8,422
APRIL	7,818	10,184
MAY	10,318	
JUNE	11,720	
JULY	10,882	
AUGUST	10,146	
SEPTEMBER	9,498	
OCTOBER	10,363	
NOVEMBER	13,585	
DECEMBER	14,287	

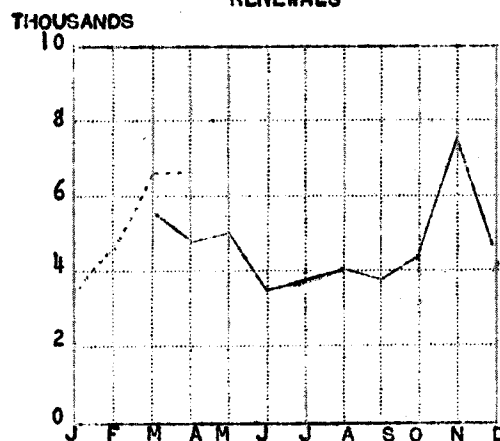
NEW APPLICATIONS



RENEWALS

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	3,626
FEBRUARY	-	4,708
MARCH	5,679	6,617
APRIL	4,877	6,622
MAY	4,211	
JUNE	3,680	
JULY	3,821	
AUGUST	3,913	
SEPTEMBER	3,856	
OCTOBER	4,397	
NOVEMBER	5,550	
DECEMBER	7,729	

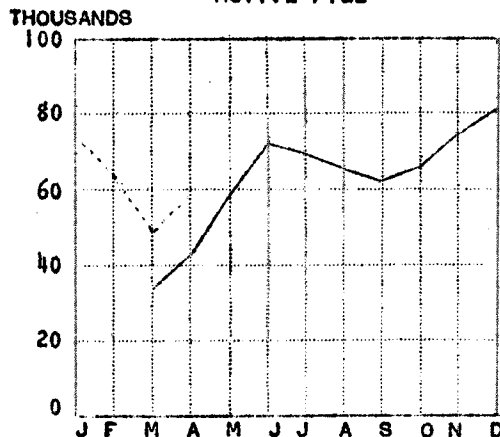
RENEWALS



ACTIVE FILE

	1939	1940
JANUARY	-	72,501
FEBRUARY	-	64,734
MARCH	34,569	49,001
APRIL	42,995	59,093
MAY	58,364	
JUNE	71,065	
JULY	70,983	
AUGUST	65,292	
SEPTEMBER	61,686	
OCTOBER	64,085	
NOVEMBER	71,598	
DECEMBER	80,907	

ACTIVE FILE



NOTE:

UNBROKEN LINE - 1939
BROKEN LINE - 1940

PLACEMENTS AND FIELD VISITS

LOCAL OFFICE	COMPLETE PLACEMENTS					PUBLIC	SUPPLEMENTARY PLACEMENTS	FIELD VISITS
	TOTAL	PRIVATE						
		NUMBER	PER CENT CHANGE FROM MARCH, 1940	REGULAR (OVER 1 MONTH)	TEMPORARY (ONE MO. OR LESS)			
TOTAL	2,793	2,212	+ 4.1	1,428	784	581	3,635	865
ARCADIA	5	3	•	1	2	2	—	80
DAYTONA BEACH	84	37	- 24.5	24	13	47	20	—
FORT LAUDERDALE	61	50	- 17.8	29	21	11	—	16
FORT MYERS	42	42	+154.7	40	2	—	—	24
FORT PIERCE	42	14	•	11	3	28	—	62
GAINESVILLE	115	82	+ 2.5	46	36	33	—	34
JACKSONVILLE	271	232	+ 22.1	148	84	39	261	68
KEY WEST	92	32	+ 52.3	21	11	60	—	7
LAKE CITY	21	16	+166.6	10	6	5	—	33
LAKELAND	52	45	- 24.6	39	6	7	56	77
LEESBURG	104	18	•	15	3	86	—	23
MARIANNA	72	8	- 78.9	5	3	64	—	51
MIAMI	426	423	- 13.5	240	183	3	3,297	—
OCALA	57	57	•	56	1	—	—	35
ORLANDO	57	33	- 36.5	14	19	24	—	17
PANAMA CITY	16	16	- 65.9	15	1	—	—	12
PENSACOLA	139	95	+ 17.1	76	19	44	—	29
ST. AUGUSTINE	51	48	+ 92.0	35	13	3	—	33
ST. PETERSBURG	117	117	- 16.4	68	49	—	—	21
BRADENTON	47	47	+ 9.3	30	17	—	—	82
TALLAHASSEE	135	73	+ 30.3	46	27	62	—	37
TAMPA	403	380	- 13.6	160	220	23	—	65
WEST PALM BEACH	156	116	- 26.6	71	45	40	—	24
WINTER HAVEN	228	228	+365.3	228	—	—	—	35

* MORE THAN 500% INCREASE — TOO LARGE TO BE SIGNIFICANT.

Miami High in Private Placements

Placement activities in the local offices increased over the previous month with Miami leading all other offices in number of private placements with 426. This office showed a decrease of 13.5% from private placements for March. The Tampa office also showed a decrease of 13.6% from the previous month and placed second in the number of private placements reported with 380 for the two divisional offices in that city. Jacksonville placed third in private placements and was the only one of the three leading offices to show an increase during April as compared with the previous month. The 232 private placements for this office represented an increase of 22.1% over March. Winter Haven, with 228 private placements, was next and more than tripled the March figure for the Winter Haven area.

The total private placements in the state for April showed an increase of 4.1% over March with 1,428 of the total placements being in employment expected to last for more than thirty days.

The 86 public placements reported by Leesburg was the largest number reported by any office for the month of April. Marianna reported 64 to place second and Tallahassee reported 62 to place third followed by Key West with 60. In addition to reporting the largest number of private placements, the Miami office made 3,297 supplementary placements. These consisted of agricultural workers who were recruited by the Miami office for work in the Homestead area for harvesting of beans and potatoes. Jacksonville reported 261 similar placements in the Hastings section.

Types of Benefit Payments

On the following page is presented an analysis of benefit checks issued during April. This table shows the three types of payments and the amounts coming under each classification. The three types of payments are:

- (1) Partial Payments - payments made to workers who are partially employed but not to the extent of earning as much as their weekly benefit amount.
- (2) Irregular Payments - payments made to workers whose benefit balance is less than their weekly benefit amount. Example: A worker who has a maximum benefit amount of \$66.00 and a weekly benefit amount of \$10.00 has drawn six checks (a total of \$60.00). He has a balance of \$6.00, therefore, he cannot draw another check for \$10.00 but is given a check for an irregular amount (\$6.00 in this case).
- (3) Total Payments - payments, equal to the weekly benefit amount, to a worker who is totally unemployed and has a sufficient balance to his credit to permit issuance of a check of this size. Checks issued for this type of unemployment account for 86% of the benefit payments.

Payments by Local Office Area

The table at the bottom of page 9 is a comparison of benefit payments made, by each local office area, during April, 1939 and those made during April, 1940.

Disregarding, momentarily, the increases in actual dollars and cents, certain variations from the pattern are noticeable when a comparison of the two columns headed "Per Cent of Total Amount" is made. Jacksonville increased approximately 4% during the eleven month interval while Tampa and Miami each fell about 6% during that time.

It is interesting to note that only one office, Key West, did not show an increase in the amount of payments. Several of the offices, such as Panama City, Pensacola and Sarasota, increased in payment amounts almost exactly in the same ratio as the State-wide increase. Pensacola accounted for almost exactly the same percentage of the state total in each April, having 2.28% in April, 1939 and 2.27% in April, 1940.

Noteworthy is the fact that the amount of payments increased considerably with payments in April, 1940 amounting to more than three times those made during April, 1939. Much of this increase was caused by the fact that workers were previously unaware of the existence of unemployment compensation. Many other unemployed workers knew of unemployment compensation but did not know that they were eligible to receive benefits.

The amount of the average check rose from \$7.40 in April, 1939 to \$8.82 in April, 1940, which means that, on the average, each check issued for benefits is now \$1.42 larger than those previously issued (April, 1939).

ANALYSIS OF BENEFIT CHECKS ISSUED DURING MONTH OF APRIL
BY TYPE OF PAYMENT

TYPE OF PAYMENT	NO. OF PAYMENTS	AMOUNT OF PAYMENTS	PER CENT OF TOTAL AMOUNT	AVERAGE PAYMENT
Partial	7,087	\$46,460.42	10.94	\$6.56
Irregular	2,784	12,009.33	2.83	4.31
Total	<u>38,308</u>	<u>366,321.29</u>	<u>86.23</u>	<u>9.56</u>
Summary	48,179	\$424,791.04	100.00	\$8.82

COMPARISON OF NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS MADE DURING MONTH OF APRIL

LOCAL OFFICE DISTRIBUTION

LOCAL OFFICE	April, 1939		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT	April, 1940		% OF TOTAL AMOUNT
	NUMBER	AMOUNT		NUMBER	AMOUNT	
Arcadia	70	365.17	0.27	478	3,916.50	0.92
Daytona Beach	189	1,227.26	0.91	472	4,283.00	1.01
Fort Lauderdale	201	1,644.00	1.22	506	4,877.87	1.15
Fort Myers	55	460.11	0.34	552	4,614.50	1.09
Fort Pierce	87	636.58	0.47	559	5,212.00	1.23
Gainesville	147	1,304.51	0.97	946	6,623.70	1.56
Jacksonville	2,588	17,147.97	12.73	7,910	69,496.08	16.37
Key West	150	1,018.92	0.76	81	589.91	0.14
Lake City	94	647.24	0.48	300	2,380.23	0.56
Lakeland	964	6,270.50	4.65	2,532	20,995.79	4.94
Leesburg	125	956.06	0.71	1,049	8,625.57	2.01
Marianna	557	3,188.51	2.37	1,285	8,471.12	1.99
Miami	3,150	31,756.86	23.56	6,245	71,877.70	16.94
Ocala	167	1,261.65	0.94	1,237	9,644.69	2.27
Orlando	436	3,112.85	2.31	4,259	36,515.87	8.60
Panama City	272	1,995.31	1.48	801	6,552.01	1.54
Pensacola	465	3,070.73	2.28	1,215	9,650.77	2.27
St. Augustine	241	2,378.46	1.77	725	5,723.00	1.35
St. Petersburg	330	2,526.25	1.87	1,808	18,122.50	4.27
Sarasota	138	1,323.85	0.98	478	4,134.00	0.97
Tallahassee	1,039	4,958.55	3.68	1,826	11,740.41	2.76
Tampa	4,045	26,134.64	19.40	7,311	55,362.34	13.03
West Palm Beach	587	5,492.33	4.08	1,506	15,171.40	3.57
Winter Haven	700	4,124.40	3.06	1,441	12,367.85	2.91
Multi-State	1,431	11,738.06	8.71	2,657	27,842.23	6.55
Totals	18,198	\$134,740.77	100.00	48,179	\$424,791.04	100.00

Average check during April, 1939 - \$7.40

Average check during April, 1940 - \$8.82

Total Benefit Payments Top Five Million Dollars

Largely as a result of the nearing end of Florida's busy winter tourist season, and the attendant drop in employment, there was an increase of benefit payments during April. Even though the ineligibility percentage increased, the payment load increased 11.30% because of the increased number of initial claims filed in April over March. April payments increased over March by more than \$40,000 to top all monthly payments except the three peak months of August, September and October, 1939. The addition of April brought the total of all payments to \$5,027,184.13.

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF BENEFIT PAYMENTS

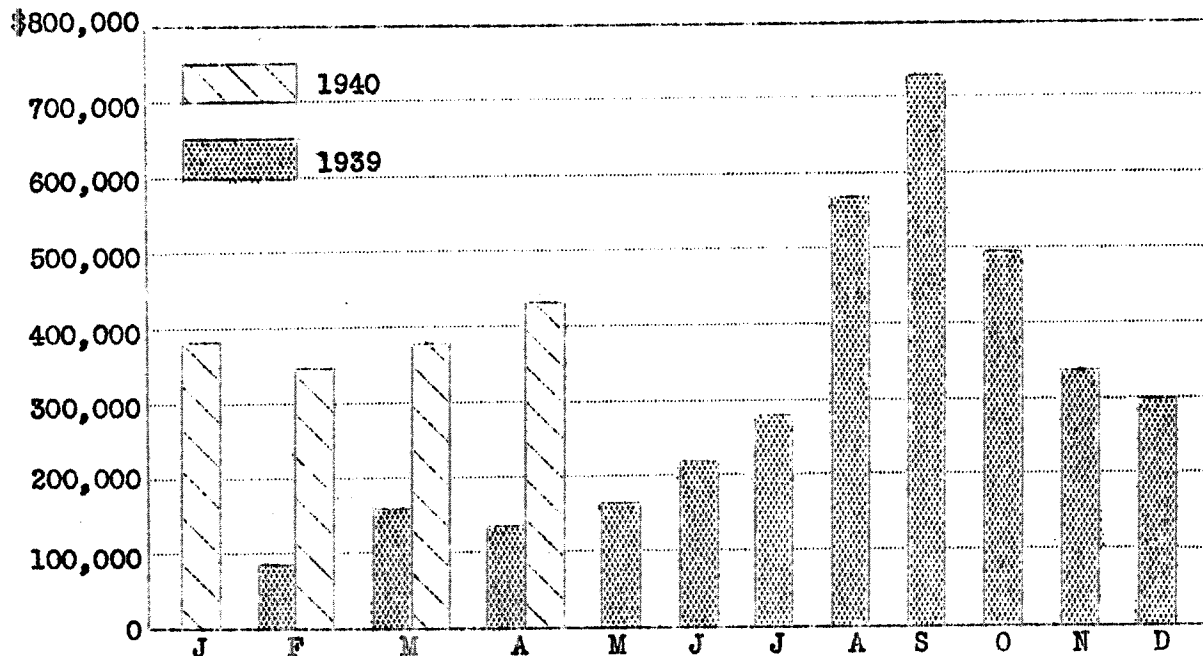
FEBRUARY, 1939 - APRIL, 1940

MONTH	BENEFITS PAID	
	1939	1940
January	*	\$375,872.83
February	\$85,539.45	340,742.38
March	161,820.87	381,665.73
April	134,740.77	424,791.04
May	167,036.25	
June	226,069.98	
July	281,448.99	
August	574,663.17	
September	732,542.54	
October	498,749.37	
November	338,279.57	
December	303,221.49	
	<u>\$3,504,112.45</u>	<u>\$1,523,071.98</u>

Total benefit payments to date - - - - - \$5,027,184.43.

* Florida did not make benefit payments prior to February, 1939.

MONTH-TO-MONTH TREND IN FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION BENEFIT PAYMENTS
FEBRUARY, 1939 - APRIL, 1940



BENEFIT PAYMENTS BY INDUSTRY

During the first three months of 1940, manufacturing, with a total of \$424,942.23, led other industries in the amount of benefit payments made to unemployed workers who last worked for employers in the various industries of the State. January accounted for the largest payments, due principally to cigar workers drawing benefits during their annual lay off after the Christmas season, with declines during both February and March. Basic lumber employers, sawmills, accounted for a growing unemployment during the three months with benefit payments increasing during the three months. The same situation is true with employers of finished lumber products.

The former workers of wholesale and retail establishments were the next group to receive the largest amount of benefit payments with a total of \$210,411.47. The payments show an increase month by month for this industrial group. Citrus packing unemployment accounted for an increasing amount of unemployment in this industrial group, primarily because of the freeze which destroyed a considerable part of the citrus crop. These workers received a total of \$104,247.51, almost half of the amount paid to all wholesale and retail workers.

The third group, in relation to the amount of benefits paid unemployed workers, was that of construction, with a total of \$124,211.70 paid during the quarter. In this industry the payments were also increasing month by month during the quarter. General contracting accounted for the most benefit payments, slightly over half of the payments made in the construction industry.

The tables showing benefit payments by industry are given on the next two pages.

BENEFIT PAYMENTS CLASSIFIED BY INDUSTRY
FIRST CALENDAR QUARTER OF 1940

INDUSTRY GROUPS	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	FIRST QUARTER OF 1940	TOTAL FOR			
TOTAL FOR ALL INDUSTRIES	41,668	\$375,872.83	37,997	\$340,742.38	43,115	\$381,665.73	122,779	\$1,098,280.94
MINING & QUARRYING: (TOTAL 10-14)	606	5,394.20	621	5,387.75	667	5,867.51	1,894	16,649.46
11. ANTHRACITE MINING			37	277.50			37	277.50
14. NONMETALLIC MINING & QUARRYING	606	5,394.20	584	5,110.25	667	5,867.51	1,857	16,371.98
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION: (TOTAL 15-17)	2,686	27,632.25	3,809	41,017.79	4,988	55,561.66	11,483	124,211.70
15. GEN'L. CONTRACTORS-BLDG. CONST.	1,295	13,178.15	1,937	21,434.80	2,655	30,640.91	5,887	65,253.86
16. GEN'L. CONTRACTORS-(NOT BLDG.)	877	8,924.91	1,011	10,280.96	1,054	10,436.52	2,948	29,657.39
17. SPECIAL TRADE CONTR. (SUB)	514	5,524.19	1,855	9,292.03	1,279	14,488.23	2,648	26,300.45
MANUFACTURING: (TOTAL 20-39)	20,552	178,609.44	15,158	121,829.10	15,917	124,488.69	51,627	424,927.23
20. FOOD MANUFACTURING	1,203	11,234.51	1,023	9,138.36	1,295	14,091.66	3,749	35,040.54
21. TOBACCO MANUFACTURING	15,628	137,424.87	8,568	69,120.84	6,295	48,309.63	30,749	255,237.14
22. TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	68	566.01	62	498.00	143	1,221.22	213	2,272.23
23. APPAREL & OTHER FIN. FAB. ART.	123	772.00	139	894.59	191	1,221.22	423	4,390.61
24. BASIC LUMBER INDUSTRIES	1,462	11,059.33	2,402	16,118.11	3,647	20,015.93	5,751	43,894.57
25. FINISHED LUMBER PRODUCTS	852	6,362.43	2,084	12,084.30	3,393	23,215.50	5,751	43,894.57
26. PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	207	1,720.33	1,187	2,089.00	2,226	2,215.36	5,751	43,894.57
27. PRINTING, PUBL. & ALLIED IND.	164	1,720.33	1,187	2,089.00	2,226	2,215.36	5,751	43,894.57
28. CHEMICALS	439	3,348.96	434	3,282.61	626	4,661.91	1,500	11,128.08
29. PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM & COAL	4	56.00	4	56.00	12	56.00	12	106.50
30. LEATHER & ITS MANUFACTURES	21	196.50	13	120.00	11	80.00	45	406.50
31. STONE, CLAY & GLASS PRODUCTS	164	1,532.04	209	1,925.40	178	1,661.73	551	5,123.64
32. IRON & STEEL & THEIR PRODUCTS	26	1,914.04	29	2,640.00	38	3,711.50	142	5,837.50
33. MANUFACTURE OF TRANSP. EQUIP.	5	38.00	34	366.50	103	1,188.50	142	5,837.50
34. NONFERREROUS METALS & THEIR PROD.	2	13.50	12	109.00	16	1,188.50	308	3,576.84
35. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY (RADIO & REFR.)	74	60.00	5	37.86	6	77.00	18	174.84
36. ELECTRICAL MACHINERY (NOT ELECTRICAL)	74	849.58	112	1,308.26	122	1,415.00	308	3,576.84
37. MACHINERY, NOT ELECTRICAL	74	849.58	112	1,308.26	122	1,415.00	308	3,576.84
38. AUTOMOBILES, BODIES & PARTS	91	73.09	116	51.37	11	70.50	27	27.75
39. MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING		840.00		980.02	181	1,582.01	388	3,402.03
TRANSPORTATION: (TOTAL 40-45)	3,002	25,161.42	3,115	26,958.84	2,558	21,755.19	8,675	73,875.45
40. INTERSTATE RAILROADS	16	101.10	19	133.98	21	170.50	56	495.50
41. STREET, SUBURBAN & INTERURBAN R.R.	10	134.50	16	208.00	16	157.00	42	499.50
42. TRUCKING AND/OR WAREHOUSING	225	2,038.39	274	2,433.51	350	3,284.67	849	7,711.50
43. OTHER TRANSP., EXCEPT WATER	123	1,462.50	119	1,253.50	336	3,425.00	774	7,711.50
44. WATER TRANSPORTATION	1,150	10,223.08	1,264	11,220.42	720	6,201.00	3,774	27,654.50
45. SERVICES ALLIED TO TRANSP., N.E.C.	1,438	11,131.85	1,423	11,708.43	1,315	10,511.02	4,176	33,417.30
COMMUNICATIONS:								
46. TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH, ETC.	202	1,777.77	183	1,496.50	227	2,047.00	612	5,321.27
UTILITIES: (TOTAL 48-49)	193	2,256.00	192	2,252.50	225	2,629.70	610	7,135.20
48. UTILITIES - LIGHT, HEAT, ETC.	180	2,025.00	177	2,060.00	204	2,390.70	561	6,545.70
49. OTHER LOC. UTIL. & LOC. PUB. SERV.	13	161.00	15	192.50	21	239.00	49	592.50

INDUSTRY GROUP	TOTAL FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1940			
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	
TRADES: (TOTAL 50-57)	6,771	\$62,111.25	7,235	\$66,113.13
50. WHOLESALE MERCHANTS	680	6,563.31	7,757	6,557.01
51. WHOLESALE DIST.				
51. NOT WHOLESALE MDSE.	3,456	29,707.50	3,790	33,146.78
52. WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	669	6,845.01	777	7,247.89
53. RETAIL GENERAL MERCHANDISE	661	5,291.42	771	7,081.00
54. RETAIL FOOD	323	2,266.92	371	3,191.92
55. RETAIL AUTOMOTIVE	223	2,691.50	202	2,133.00
56. RETAIL APPAREL	220	2,281.33	224	2,422.00
57. RETAIL TRADE, N.E.C.	469	4,351.23	480	4,731.03
FINANCE: (TOTAL 60-62)	45	619.50	40	466.54
60. BANK & TRUST COMPANIES	5	75.00	2	132.00
61. INVEST. BANK & SECURITY SPEC.	10	150.00	6	81.04
62. FINANCE AGENCIES, N.E.C.	30	394.50	25	250.50
INSURANCE: (TOTAL 63-64)	134	1,409.50	138	1,499.00
63. INSURANCE CARRIERS	129	1,310.50	128	1,388.00
64. INSURANCE AGENTS & BROKERS	5	99.00	10	101.00
REAL ESTATE:				
65. REAL ESTATE DEALERS, AGENTS	185	2,088.42	210	2,169.60
COMBINATION GROUPS:				
66. REAL ESTATE, INS., ETC.	37	335.50	39	350.33
ADMINISTR. OFFICES & AUXILIARY	36	88.33	14	53.23
67. ADM. OFFICES & HOLDING CO.			5	29.20
68. AUX. UNITS OF MFG., ETC.	36	88.33	9	26.83
SERVICE: (TOTAL 70-79)	3,708	439.81	3,502	34,655.46
70. HOTELS, FURN. ROOMS, ETC.	461	6,121.06	433	5,747.11
71. EATING & DRINKING PLACES	495	4,121.79	428	3,892.82
72. PERSONAL SERVICE	716	5,859.84	728	7,286.00
73. BUSINESS SERVICE	93		119	1,146.00
74. EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, ETC.			44	423.42
75. AUTO REPAIR SERVICES, ETC.	47	431.46	49	548.50
76. REPAIR SERV. & MISC., N.E.C.	53	526.23	42	423.42
77. AGRIC. & HORTIC. SERV., ETC.	120	1,401.67	156	1,252.36
78. AMUSEMENT & RECREATION: M.P.	128	15,066.24	140	1,252.36
79. AMUSEMENT & REC., N.E.C.	1,265		1,204	14,616.95
PROFESSIONAL SERV.: (TOTAL 80-83)	74	644.50	57	551.00
80. MEDICAL & OTHER HEALTH SERV.	34	250.50	33	251.00
82. EDUCATIONAL INST. & AGENCIES	18	173.50	22	20.00
83. OTHER PROF. & SOC.SERV. AGCY.	22	220.50		280.00
MISCELLANEOUS: (TOTAL 85, 86 & 88)	186	1,432.48	264	2,179.00
85. PRI. BUSINESS ORG., N.E.C.	164	1,247.48	231	1,832.00
86. MEMB.ORG. SUCH AS TRADE ASSN.	22	186.00	29	286.00
88. GOVT. AGCY. OTHER THAN FED.			4	58.00
INDUSTRY UNALLOCATED	3,251	30,871.46	3,420	33,762.51

Initial Claims Rise 25 Per Cent

The first step taken by a worker endeavoring to secure unemployment compensation is the filing of an Initial Claim for Benefits. This claim sets in motion the machinery of the entire unemployment compensation system, for on the basis of the initial claim is made the initial determination (which makes the original decision as to the claimant's eligibility for benefits).

Assuming that the per cent of initial determinations allowing payment will be approximately the same from month to month (making allowances for extraordinary fluctuations caused by factors such as the changes in eligibility provisions which Florida put into effect on April 1, 1940) a reasonably accurate estimate of the future fluctuations in the amount of benefit payments could be made on the basis of fluctuations in the filing of initial claims.

The table below shows the number of initial claims filed in each local office for the period from January 1, 1940 through April 30, 1940 and the per cent of the total claims originating in each local office. In the third, fourth and fifth columns is made a comparison of April, 1940 to March, 1940 in the same manner.

The 25.6% rise in initial claims filed indicated that a rise in benefit payments will be experienced during the month of May (subject to deviations caused by the eligibility provision changes mentioned above).

LOCAL OFFICE	INITIAL CLAIMS FILED JANUARY, 1939 THROUGH APRIL, 1940					
	JAN. 1939 THROUGH APRIL, 1940	PER CENT OF TOTAL-1939 AND 1940	MARCH 1940	APRIL 1940	% CHANGE APRIL 1940 OVER MAR. 1940	% CHANGE APRIL 1940 OVER APRIL 1939
ARCADIA	2,232	1.54	45	68	+ 51.1	- 35.2
DAYTONA BEACH	1,675	1.15	109	142	+ 30.3	+ 35.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	1,977	1.36	133	186	+ 39.8	- 5.6
FORT MYERS	1,478	1.02	53	61	+ 15.1	+ 96.8
FORT PIERCE	1,911	1.31	86	56	- 35.9	+ 3.8
GAINESVILLE	2,457	1.69	136	139	+ 2.2	+ 87.9
JACKSONVILLE	14,337	9.86	1,027	988	- 38.0	+ 15.0
KEY WEST	816	0.56	25	41	+ 64.0	- 58.2
LAKE CITY	1,118	0.77	62	109	+ 75.8	+202.8
LAKELAND	8,476	5.83	493	635	+ 28.8	+116.0
LEESBURG	4,690	3.23	168	362	+115.5	+185.0
MARIANNA	2,767	1.90	161	180	+ 11.8	- 28.9
MIAMI	17,149	11.87	1,238	1,684	+ 36.0	+ 8.4
OCALA	2,470	1.70	126	183	+ 45.2	- 22.5
ORLANDO	11,137	7.66	706	707	+ 0.1	+ 54.3
PANAMA CITY	1,727	1.19	120	171	+ 42.5	+ 15.6
PENSACOLA	3,303	2.27	199	275	+ 38.2	+ 16.0
ST. AUGUSTINE	1,327	0.91	140	69	- 50.7	- 5.4
ST. PETERSBURG	4,096	2.82	298	442	+ 48.3	+131.4
BRADENTON	2,385	1.64	66	83	+ 25.8	+ 93.0
TALLAHASSEE	5,298	3.64	399	262	- 34.3	+ 15.4
TAMPA	25,180	17.42	689	1,074	+ 55.9	- 20.2
WEST PALM BEACH	4,243	2.92	344	298	- 13.4	- 10.0
WINTER HAVEN	10,584	7.28	212	406	+ 91.5	+ 6.6
LIABLE STATE REC'D. IN CENTRAL OFFICE	12,299	8.46	615	978	+ 59.0	+ 60.3
TOTALS	145,132	100.00	7,650	9,599	+ 25.5	+ 17.7

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS

In addition to an initial claim (see page 14) a claimant for unemployment compensation benefits must file two waiting period claims and, for each week of compensable unemployment, one continued claim.

The first waiting period claim is filed one week after the initial claim and the second waiting period claim is filed one week after the first waiting period claim. Through these claims the claimant asserts that he has been unemployed during the week covered by each. After two waiting period weeks have been served and two waiting period claims have been filed (they are not required to represent consecutive weeks) the claimant is eligible to file his first continued claim.

This first continued claim represents the first week of unemployment (total or partial) for which the claimant may actually draw benefits.

Another continued claim must be filed for each succeeding week of unemployment until the claimant has exhausted his benefits (drawn all the money that is available to him during his benefit year).

The table below shows the fluctuations in receipt of these types of claims (waiting period and continued claims are combined in this table).

WAITING PERIOD AND CONTINUED CLAIMS (COMBINED)
APRIL, 1939 AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	PER CENT OF TOTAL			PER CENT OF TOTAL APRIL, 1940	% CHANGE APRIL, 1940 OVER APRIL, 1939	% CHANGE APRIL, 1940 OVER MARCH, 1940
	APRIL 1939	APRIL 1939	APRIL 1940			
ARCADIA	293	0.75	771	1.17	+ 163.14	+ 20.10
DAYTONA BEACH	408	1.05	661	1.00	+ 62.01	+ 11.66
FORT LAUDERDALE	717	1.84	786	1.19	+ 9.62	+ 16.44
FORT MYERS	140	0.36	595	0.90	+325.00	+ 9.78
FORT PIERCE	200	0.51	619	0.94	+209.50	- 12.69
GAINESVILLE	277	0.71	1,076	1.63	+288.45	+ 1.41
JACKSONVILLE	4,548	11.69	9,532	14.42	+109.59	+ 14.48
KEY WEST	269	0.69	135	0.20	- 49.82	- 6.25
LAKE CITY	263	0.68	473	0.72	+ 79.85	+ 26.13
LAKELAND	1,436	3.69	4,073	6.17	+183.64	+ 21.95
LEESBURG	546	1.40	1,532	2.32	+280.59	+ 34.86
MARIANNA	1,247	3.20	1,626	2.46	+ 30.39	+ 10.24
MIAMI	8,321	21.39	10,142	15.35	+ 21.88	+ 35.32
OCALA	906	2.33	1,487	2.25	+ 64.13	+ 22.27
ORLANDO	1,438	3.70	5,250	7.95	+265.09	+ 22.43
PANAMA CITY	832	2.14	1,111	1.68	+ 33.53	+ 9.14
PENSACOLA	921	2.37	1,671	2.53	+ 81.43	+ 24.79
ST. AUGUSTINE	419	1.08	866	1.31	+106.68	+ 24.07
ST. PETERSBURG	1,268	3.26	2,582	3.91	+103.63	+ 31.00
BRADENTON	306	0.79	579	0.88	+ 89.22	- 21.82
TALLAHASSEE	1,729	4.44	2,245	3.40	+ 23.48	+ 0.31
TAMPA	6,654	17.10	8,841	13.38	+ 16.14	+ 2.15
WEST PALM BEACH	1,420	3.65	2,331	3.53	+ 64.15	+ 43.89
WINTER HAVEN	1,405	3.61	1,971	2.98	+ 40.28	+ 32.91
FLA. STATE CLAIMS REC'D. CENTRAL OFFICE	2,947	7.57	5,107	7.73	+ 73.29	+ 12.89
TOTALS	38,910	100.00	66,062	100.00	+ 69.79	+ 17.45

Agent State Claims

An important part of the duties of the local offices is the taking of "agent state claims." These are claims filed by unemployed workers who have worked in covered employment in other states, then have moved to Florida.

The Florida local offices act merely as "agents" in these transactions; forwarding the claims to the state in which the worker has earned wage credits. The latter state makes all determinations and payments to the claimant through its own facilities.

Florida workers who leave this state and go to some other state are afforded this same service by the agencies of the other state.

Of course, all of the agent state claims which are filed in Florida (and sent to the liable state) are not approved for payment. Some are ineligible for various reasons while others do receive benefit checks mailed directly to them through the facilities of the state against which the claim was filed. Also, these claimants are required by the Florida local office to meet certain requirements of the state against which the claim is filed.

AGENT STATE CLAIMS, APRIL, 1940
BY LOCAL OFFICE

LOCAL OFFICE	1B - 1 *	PER CENT OF TOTAL	1B - 2 *	PER CENT OF TOTAL
ARCADIA	6	0.24	65	0.60
DAYTONA BEACH	73	2.94	364	3.34
FORT LAUDERDALE	33	1.33	261	2.39
FORT MYERS	6	0.24	50	0.46
FORT PIERCE	14	0.56	142	1.30
GAINESVILLE	10	0.40	58	0.53
JACKSONVILLE	138	5.56	1,022	9.37
KEY WEST	7	0.28	51	0.47
LAKE CITY	11	0.44	36	0.33
LAKELAND	36	1.45	217	1.99
LEESBURG	28	1.13	148	1.36
MARIANNA	34	1.37	233	2.14
MIAMI	1,322	53.06	4,500	41.24
OCALA	18	0.73	128	1.17
ORLANDO	70	2.82	504	4.62
PANAMA CITY	12	0.48	85	0.78
PENSACOLA	67	2.70	365	3.35
ST. AUGUSTINE	29	1.17	103	0.94
ST. PETERSBURG	211	8.40	844	7.74
BRADENTON	32	1.29	246	2.25
TALLAHASSEE	20	0.81	102	0.93
TAMPA	186	7.65	771	7.07
WEST PALM BEACH	93	3.87	511	4.68
WINTER HAVEN	26	1.08	104	0.95
TOTALS	2,482	100.00	10,910	100.00

* AGENT STATE CLAIMS ARE OF TWO TYPES: 1B-1's WHICH ARE INITIAL OR ORIGINAL CLAIMS AND 1B-2's WHICH ARE EITHER WAITING PERIOD CLAIMS OR CONTINUED (COMPENSABLE) CLAIMS.

Construction Industry Leads in Placements

The table and bar chart on page 18 show the industrial distribution of all placements made during April. The construction industry accounted for the largest number of placements, with 643, followed closely by domestic service, with 630. In the construction industry men represented 99.6% of the persons placed while in the domestic service group 469 or 74.5% were women. Agricultural placements increased over the previous month and reached a total of 136 complete placements in April. In addition to the 136 complete agricultural placements there were more than 3,600 supplementary placements in agriculture. The service industries, including hotels, restaurants, eating and drinking places and other service establishments, ranked third in the number of persons hired through the employment offices during April. This industry group accounted for 534 placements, with a relatively even distribution between men and women. The manufacturing group ranked fourth with 397 placements followed by the trade group with 199 and then agriculture. The service industry group accounted for 105, or approximately 29%, of the claimants placed during the month.

Service Workers Predominant

On page 19 the table and pie chart represent the distribution of all April placements by major occupational groups. The service workers group with 1,029 represented 36.8% of the total persons placed. The physical labor group, including for the most part agricultural and construction workers, represented 924, or 33.1%, and production workers accounted for 363, or 13%, of the total. The physical labor group accounted for the largest numbers of claimant and veteran placements for April. There were 186 claimants represented in the group, or approximately 43%, of the total claimant placements made. The 26 veterans in the group represented 34.7% of the total veteran placements made during the month.

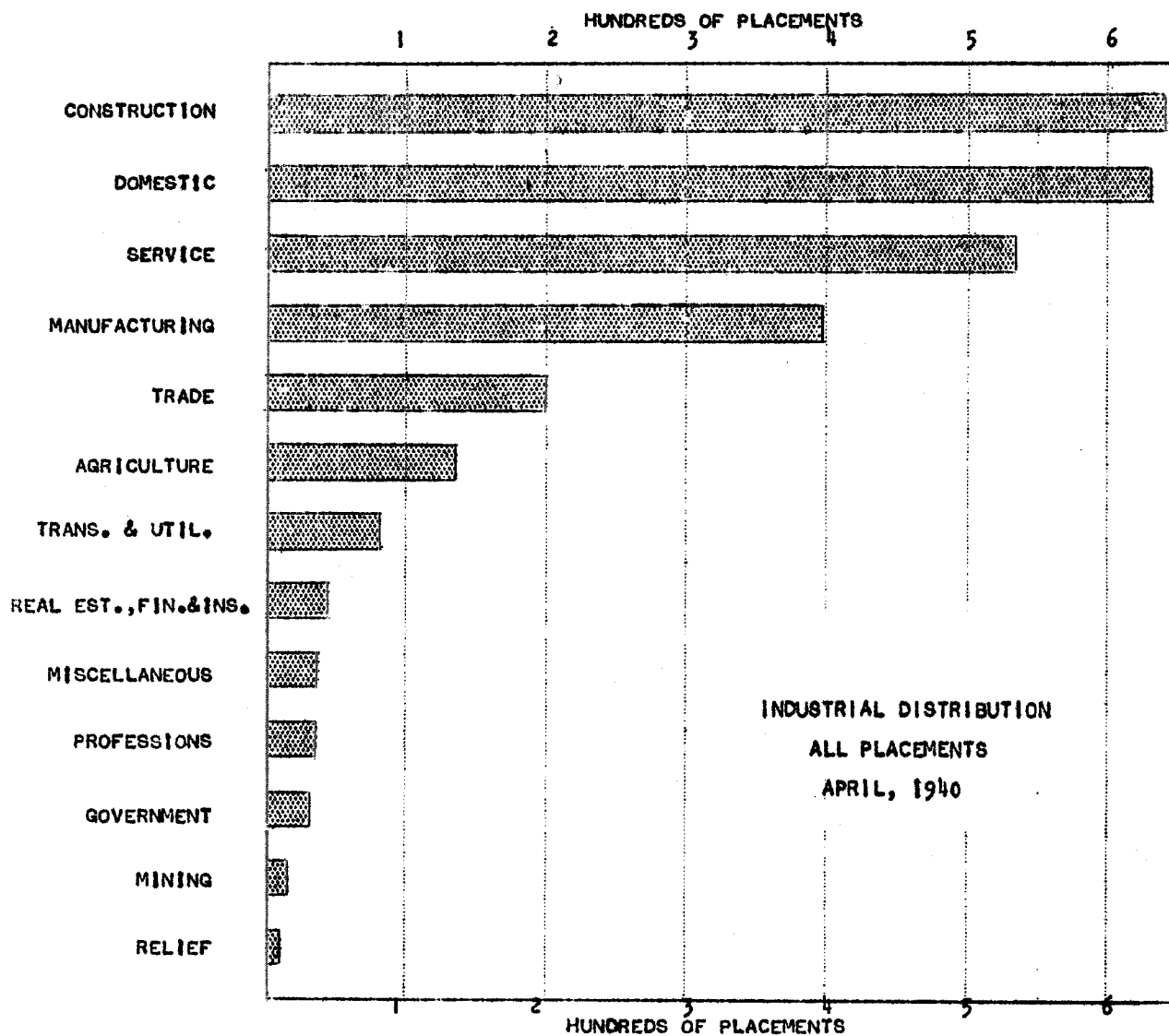
Persons Below Age 35 More Easily Placed

The age distribution, given on page 20, shows the largest number of placements falling in the group from 21 to 24 years of age. The next largest group was from 25 to 29, followed by those giving their ages as 30 to 34. Of the total placements, approximately 64% were under 35 years of age.

The sex and color distribution of individuals placed shows 1,617 or approximately 60% to be white, and 1,768, or 63.3%, to be men. Among the women the number of negroes placed represented approximately 37% of the total while among the men placed the negroes represented more than 45% of the total. The ratio of negroes to whites was found to be higher among the older age groups. There were three instances among the men and two among the women where information concerning age was not given.

**INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
APRIL, 1940**

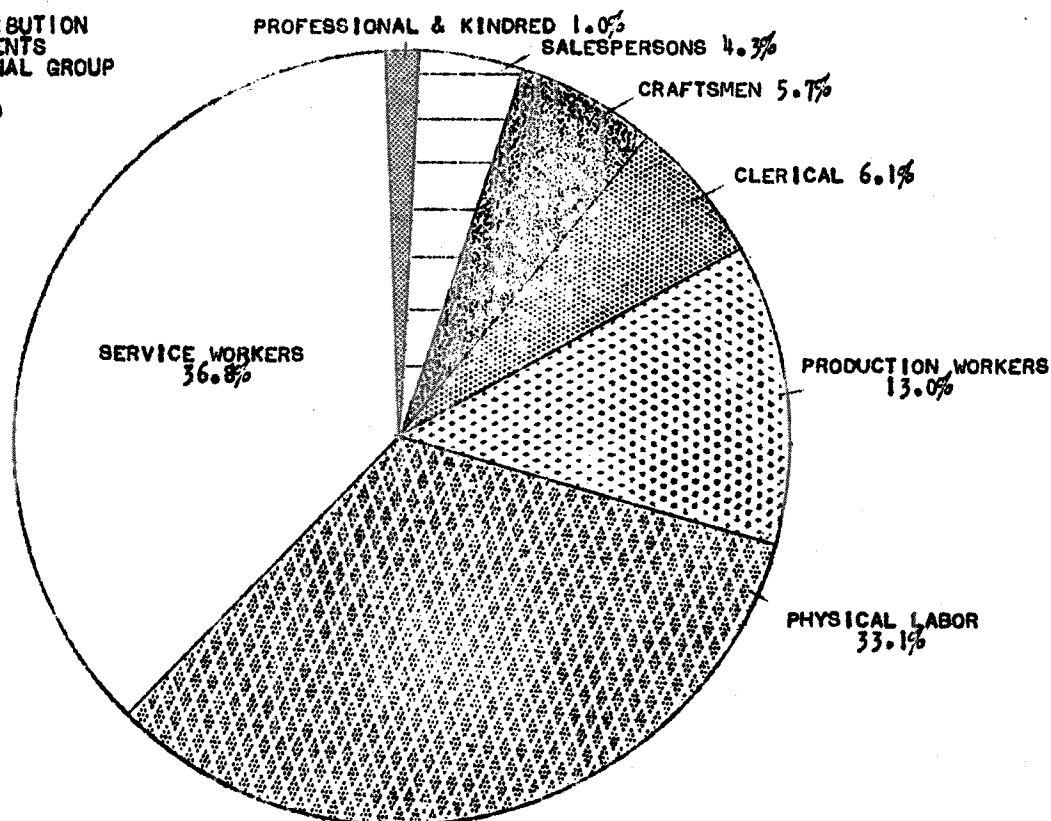
INDUSTRY GROUP	MEN AND WOMEN	M E N			W O M E N			CLAIMANTS	VETERANS
		TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTALS	2,793	1,768	1,268	500	1,025	651	374	434	72
AGRICULTURE	136	134	122	12	2	1	1	37	5
MINING	15	15	15	—	—	—	—	—	—
CONSTRUCTION	643	641	521	120	2	2	—	84	24
MANUFACTURING	397	221	189	32	176	165	11	70	26
TRANSP., COMM. & UTIL.	81	79	34	45	2	2	—	14	2
WHOLESALE TRADE	69	65	50	15	6	2	4	14	2
RETAIL TRADE	130	87	64	23	43	27	16	24	3
REAL ESTATE, FIN. & INS.	44	20	5	15	14	14	10	14	3
SERVICE	534	289	209	80	245	148	97	105	12
PROFESSIONS	35	17	11	6	18	8	10	5	—
MISCELLANEOUS	37	11	3	8	26	1	25	1	—
DOMESTIC	630	161	25	136	46	273	195	45	16
GOV'T. AGENCY	33	25	15	10	—	4	—	3	—
RELIEF	9	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—



**OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALL PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, DURATION, CLAIMANT AND VETERAN STATUS
APRIL, 1940**

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	MEN & WOMEN		M E N			W O M E N			TOTAL CLAIMANTS PLACED	TOTAL VETS. PLACED
	NUMBER	PER CENT	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.	TOTAL	REG.	TEMP.		
STATE TOTALS	2,793	100.00	1,768	1,268	500	1,025	651	374	435	72
PROFESSIONAL & KINDRED	26	.93	17	8	9	9	5	4	4	3
PROFESSIONAL	1	.04	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
SEMI-PROFESSIONAL	5	.18	1	1	1	4	1	4	1	1
TECHNICIANS	15	.54	13	6	7	2	2	1	2	3
ADMINISTRATIVE	6	.21	3	2	1	3	2	1	1	1
SALESPERSONS	122	4.37	63	53	10	59	16	43	19	3
INSIDE	34	1.22	21	13	8	13	9	4	6	2
OUTSIDE	62	2.22	17	13	4	45	7	38	3	1
RELATED	26	.93	22	22	3	1	1	1	1	1
CLERICAL	171	6.12	62	40	22	109	54	55	35	6
MACHINE	35	1.25	27	7	1	27	7	20	4	1
NON-MACHINE	136	4.87	54	33	21	82	47	35	31	6
SERVICE WORKERS	1,029	36.84	367	202	162	662	400	262	110	11
PERSONAL (DOM.)	512	18.33	72	15	57	440	263	177	27	2
PERSONAL (INST.)	421	15.07	201	168	33	220	137	83	63	4
MAINTENANCE	96	3.44	94	30	64	2	1	2	20	1
CRAFTSMEN	158	5.66	156	77	79	2	1	2	31	16
PRODUCTION WORKERS	363	13.00	183	154	29	180	172	8	50	7
MACHINE	63	2.26	54	51	3	9	7	2	27	2
MANUAL	300	10.74	129	103	26	171	165	6	25	5
PHYSICAL LABOR	924	33.08	920	731	189	174	165	9	186	26
HEAVY	797	28.53	796	672	124	1	1	1	161	20
LIGHT	127	4.55	124	59	65	3	3	1	25	6

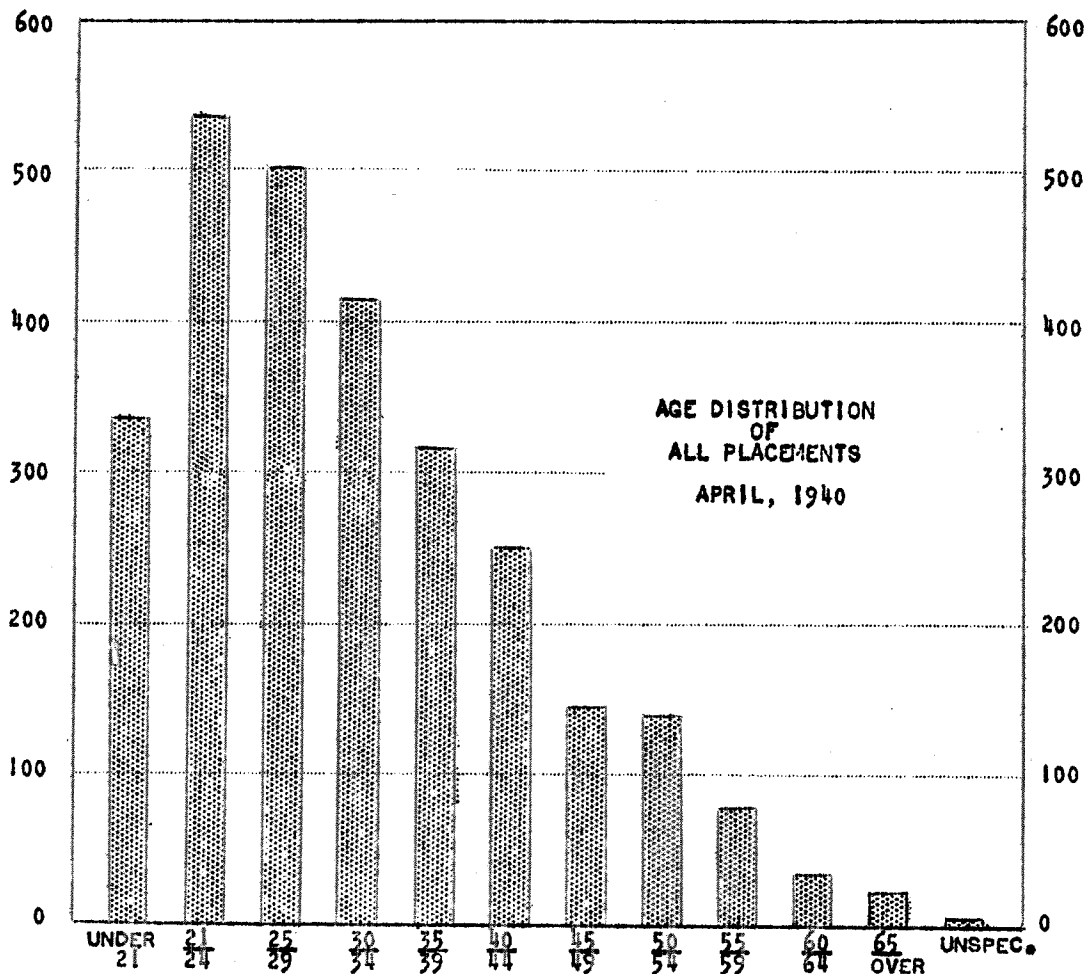
**PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
OF ALL PLACEMENTS
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
APRIL, 1940**



AGE DISTRIBUTION OF PLACEMENTS
BY SEX, COLOR, VETERAN AND CLAIMANT STATUS

AGE GROUP	TOTAL MEN AND WOMEN	W O M E N			M E N			VETERANS	CLAIMANTS
		TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER	TOTAL	WHITE	OTHER		
STATE TOTALS	2,793	1,025	650	375	1,768	967	801	72	435
UNDER 16	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
16 AND 17	46	13	6	7	31	27	4	1	12
18 AND 19	223	69	44	25	100	85	15	1	14
20	133	30	16	14	67	52	15	1	8
21 TO 24	538	196	135	61	342	202	140	1	10
25 TO 29	533	196	111	85	337	202	135	1	10
30 TO 34	454	173	111	62	288	181	107	1	10
35 TO 39	333	129	87	42	206	130	76	1	7
40 TO 44	255	85	53	32	166	104	62	1	6
45 TO 49	111	35	24	11	76	46	30	1	2
50 TO 54	88	25	17	8	63	36	27	1	1
55 TO 59	25	5	4	1	20	11	9	1	1
60 TO 64	8	1	1	0	7	4	3	1	1
65 AND OVER	25	1	1	0	24	17	7	1	1
UNSPECIFIED	5	2	1	1	3	3	0	1	1

PLACEMENTS



NEW APPLICATIONS AND ACTIVE FILE

LOCAL OFFICE	NEW APPLICATIONS					ACTIVE FILE	
	NUMBER RECEIVED			PER CENT CHANGED FROM		APRIL 30 1940	PER CENT CHANGE FROM MAR. #40
	APRIL 1940	MARCH 1940	APRIL 1939	MARCH 1940	APRIL 1939		
STATE TOTALS	10,184	8,422	7,657	+ 20.9	+ 33.0	59,093	+ 17.1
ARCADIA	66	56	106	+ 17.8	- 37.7	1,032	+ 15.6
DAYTONA BEACH	374	379	162	- 1.3	+130.8	1,367	+ 39.8
FORT LAUDERDALE	232	264	425	- 12.1	- 45.4	1,239	+ 29.1
FORT MYERS	97	57	44	+ 70.2	+120.4	616	+ 14.3
FORT PIERCE	127	87	51	+ 45.9	+149.0	583	+ 32.2
GAINESVILLE	263	286	303	- 8.1	- 13.2	1,747	+ 19.5
JACKSONVILLE	1,397	1,503	927	- 7.1	+ 50.7	8,989	+ 6.3
KEY WEST	44	69	27	- 13.6	+ 62.9	1,626	+ 4.9
LAKE CITY	103	53	83	+ 94.3	+ 24.1	1,267	+ 7.7
LAKELAND	463	502	242	- 7.8	+ 91.3	2,135	+ 27.2
LEESBURG	277	219	124	+ 26.5	+123.4	1,604	+ 47.3
MARIANNA	205	266	471	- 22.9	- 56.5	1,660	+ 13.6
MIAMI	2,392	1,767	1,429	+ 35.4	+ 40.2	9,276	+ 47.7
OCALA	153	123	252	+ 24.4	- 39.3	931	+ 19.9
ORLANDO	329	171	541	+ 92.4	- 20.7	2,075	+ 13.3
PANAMA CITY	177	120	115	+ 47.5	+ 53.9	1,227	+ 25.7
PENSACOLA	369	236	341	+ 56.3	+ 8.2	3,584	+ 8.9
ST. AUGUSTINE	279	128	171	+117.9	+ 63.1	1,238	+ 32.7
ST. PETERSBURG	520	437	328	+ 18.9	+ 58.5	4,117	+ 18.7
BRADENTON	137	156	173	- 18.6	- 20.8	982	+ 20.2
TALLAHASSEE	235	186	204	+ 26.4	+ 15.2	1,685	+ 5.8
TAMPA	1,136	918	723	+ 23.8	+ 57.1	6,910	+ 7.9
WEST PALM BEACH	467	263	226	+ 77.6	+106.6	1,906	+ 63.3
WINTER HAVEN	342	176	189	+ 94.3	+ 80.9	1,297	+ 68.6

Miami Takes Most New Applications - Has Largest Active File

The Miami office continued to lead other offices in the volume of new applications taken, reporting 2,392 for the month of April. Jacksonville reported the second largest number with 1,397, followed by Tampa, with 1,136. Only eight of the offices failed to show an increase over the previous month and seven showed a decrease from the number reported in April, 1939. Miami also reported the largest active file figure for the month with 9,276 job seekers being registered in that office. Jacksonville, with 8,989 was second, and Tampa, with 6,910, was third.

VETERANS ACTIVITIES
APRIL, 1940

LOCAL OFFICE	ACTIVE FILE	NEW APPLICATIONS	RENEWALS	PLACEMENTS	
				PRIVATE	PUBLIC
TOTALS	2,865	313	283	52	20
Aroadia	53	1	3	-	-
Daytona Beach	24	4	1	-	-
Fort Lauderdale	49	2	8	3	1
Fort Myers	33	3	1	2	-
Fort Pierce	23	4	2	2	-
Gainesville	47	6	1	1	-
Jacksonville	468	48	54	8	2
Key West	55	1	3	2	3
Lake City	32	-	-	-	-
Lakeland	49	5	5	2	2
Leesburg	55	2	10	-	2
Marianna	83	9	2	-	2
Miami	647	117	104	12	4
Ocala	21	-	-	-	-
Orlando	78	2	13	1	-
Panama City	45	3	1	-	-
Pensacola	243	9	18	5	1
St. Augustine	63	9	-	1	-
St. Petersburg	307	30	9	3	-
Bradenton	44	7	-	2	-
Tallahassee	42	7	3	1	2
Tampa (White)	240	27	26	4	-
Tampa (Colored)	89	1	10	1	-
West Palm Beach	50	11	8	2	1
Winter Haven	25	5	1	-	-

FIRST QUARTER COLLECTIONS BRING FUND BALANCE TO NEW HIGH

The 1940 first quarter collections made during April swelled the Florida Unemployment Compensation Fund to the highest point yet experienced. Collections during the month totalled \$864,032.44, while during the month benefit payments amounted to \$439,241.40. Much of the surplus will probably be paid out in benefits during the next two months, when collections will average less than in April, as regular quarterly collections become due one month after the end of a calendar quarter, in this case the due date being the end of April.

This surplus for April, added to the net balance brought forward from preceding months, brings the total in reserve to \$14,283,263.91 (see table at top of next page.)

A reserve of this amount is necessary to insure solvency in case of unexpectedly large drains (payments) during future months. Thus, although benefit payments should amount to more than collections in future months, unemployed workers would receive benefit checks without delay.

The graph at the bottom of the following page represents a picture of the fluctuations in payments, collections and balance in fund. All figures in the graph are cumulative.

Indicated by the dark rectangle, which forms the base of the graph, is the fund balance as of January 1, 1939. This balance was accumulated during 1937 and 1938, during which time no benefit payments were made. It now comprises a basis for the measurement of the reserve, which is necessary to successful operation, with future experience to determine the final reserve which would be required for future operations.

In a lighter shade is shown the surplus of collections over payments. This surplus, added to the fund balance as of January 1, 1939, equals the net balance in the fund at this time (see arrow at right margin of graph).

The section labeled "Benefit Payments" represents the amount paid out in benefits.

The line indicated by an arrow and labeled "Cumulative Collections" represents all collections (1937 through April, 1940). This total of collections less the total amount paid out in benefits equals the net balance in the fund at this time.

Future issues of this bulletin will contain copies of the table and graph, shown on next page, with the addition of the current month or months.

The data for 1939, included in the graph, are represented by calendar quarters, the first quarter being composed of the first three months of that year; the second comprising the next three months, etc. The data for 1940 are represented by months.

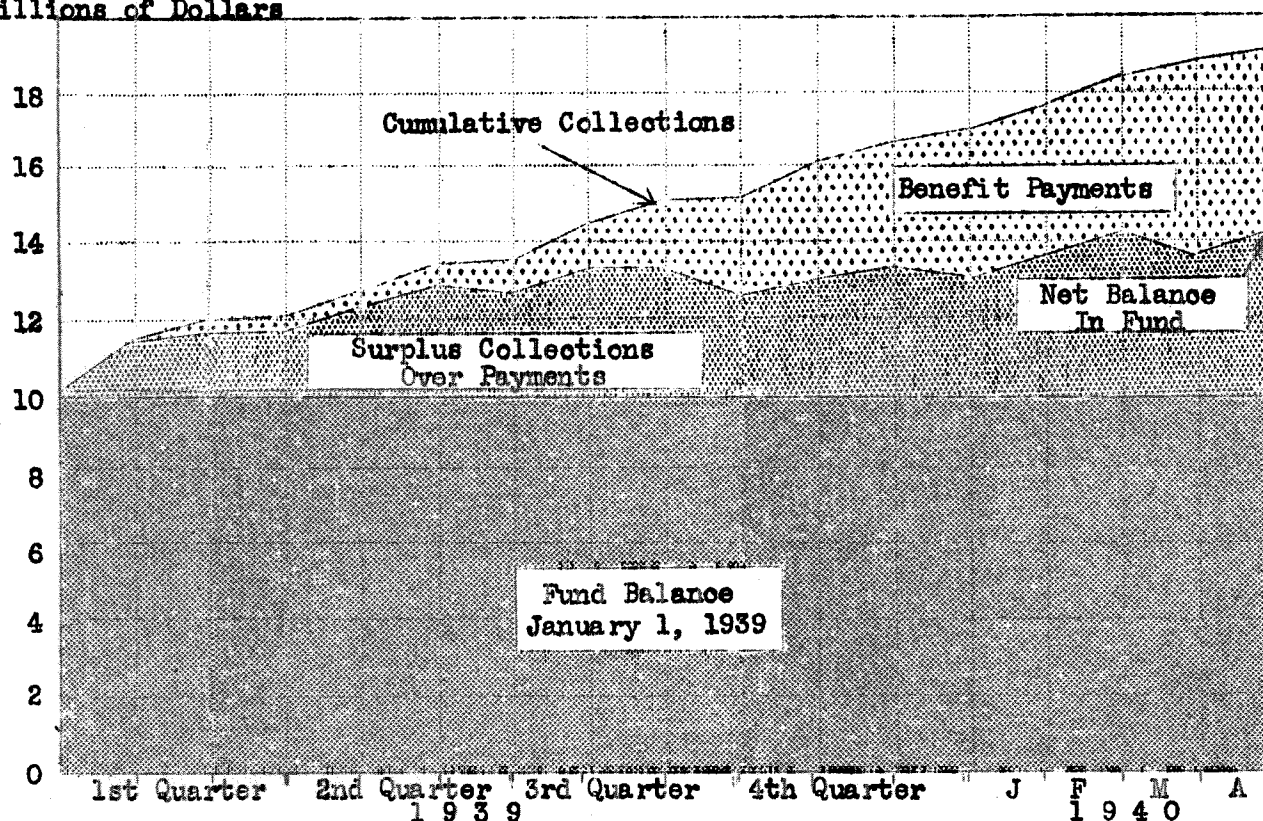
The explanation accompanying future tables and graphs of the condition of the fund will be much more brief than that given in this issue.

CONDITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND
COLLECTIONS AND BENEFIT PAYMENTS

PERIOD	NET COLLECTIONS	BENEFITS PAID	BALANCE ALL FUNDS
1937 & 1938	\$9,814,649.01	-	\$9,814,649.01
1939:			
First Quarter	1,878,431.63	\$247,360.32	11,445,720.32
Second Quarter	1,705,070.67	527,847.00	12,622,943.99
Third Quarter	1,626,174.29	1,588,654.70	12,660,463.58
Fourth Quarter	1,551,463.16	1,140,250.43	13,071,676.31
1940:			
January	907,415.28	375,872.83	13,603,218.76
February	902,049.72	340,742.38	14,164,526.10
March	61,162.14	381,665.73	13,844,022.51
April	864,032.44	424,791.04	14,283,263.91

CHANGES IN STATUS OF THE FLORIDA UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION FUND DURING 1939-1940
(BENEFITS FIRST PAYABLE FEBRUARY 1, 1939)

Millions of Dollars



Explanation of Graph:

1. The dark rectangle forming the base for the rest of the chart represents the collections which went into the fund during 1937 and 1938. There were no benefit payments made during this period.
2. The shaded area (just above the fund balance) represents the cumulative excess of collections over benefit payments.
3. The light portion (at the top) represents the amount paid out in benefits. At first glance it might seem that the balance in the fund amounts to more than 18 million dollars; closer scrutiny will reveal that this is actually the total amount collected. From these collections must be deducted benefit payments, in order to arrive at the net balance in the fund.

FIELD SERVICE ACTIVITIES

No prior mention has been made of the functions of the Field Service Section of the Unemployment Compensation Division but a considerable amount of work is constantly being accomplished by this section.

The major activities of the Field Deputies are expended in the performance of assignments to determine the status of employers under the Act, and assignments arising out of the protests of either employers or claimants who are not satisfied with the determination of the Agency in processing claims. A considerable part of the work of the Field Service Section is initiated within the Department itself, but for the most part, the investigations assigned to the Field Deputies are requested by other departments.

In very few instances is the work of the Field Deputies final. In the case of a liability investigation, the information relative to the subject employer is submitted to the Central Office and there a determination of status is made. In investigations arising out of contested claims, the Deputy makes a recommendation, but this recommendation is subject to the approval of the Senior Claims Deputy in the Central Office, who makes the actual disqualification or other determinations in connection with the subject claim.

The Legal Department, when contemplating an action at law against an employer, looks to the Field Deputies for a complete picture of the employer, including his assets, liabilities and chances of collecting delinquent contributions. The Information Section calls on the Field Deputies to disseminate part of its educational material through the media of the press, radio and public speeches before interested groups. The Research and Statistics Department depends upon the Field Deputies for the gathering and securing of a considerable portion of the information necessary in the proper maintenance of statistics.

The Field Service Section is primarily a service unit created to serve the other departments of the Division and the general public.

The Deputies carry to the general public the rules, regulations and interpretations pertaining to the Unemployment Compensation Law and its administration, promulgated by the Commission; and at the same time transmit to the Commission the opinion and attitudes of the general public.

FIELD SERVICE INVESTIGATIONS

January through April, 1940

		REASON FOR INVESTIGATION			TOTAL
		LIABILITY*	CLAIMS*	DETERMINE EARNINGS*	
Assigned Cases Brought Forward from 1939		697	243	325	1,265
January	Assigned	575	436	289	1,300
	Completed	634	454	357	1,445
February	Assigned	246	519	412	1,177
	Completed	368	500	402	1,270
March	Assigned	771	678	303	1,752
	Completed	507	586	362	1,455
April	Assigned	348	607	125	1,080
	Completed	454	653	149	1,256
Four Month Period	Assigned	1,940	2,240	1,129	5,309
	Completed	1,963	2,193	1,270	5,426
Assigned Cases Pending May 1		674	290	184	1,148

* Liability Investigations - assignments to determine status of employing units (instigated, for most part, by Requests for Reconsideration filed by claimants, and by information furnished by Field Deputies); assignments to ascertain employers' eligibility for termination of coverage; assignments to secure delinquent reports and contributions, as requested by the Contributions Department; and assignments, by this same Department, to check discrepancies between wages reported by employers on contribution reports and wage reports.

* Claims Investigations - assignments requested by the Benefit Department following filing of protest by employer after notification of valid claim filed; also assignments, by this same Department, before the employer is notified of the filing of a valid claim, but based on the statement as to reasons for separation given by the claimant at the time claim is filed.

* Determine Earnings - requests for quarterly earnings of claimants whose former employers have failed to file wage reports.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPEALS RECEIVED BY TYPE OF QUESTION INVOLVED

The table given below shows the number of cases, concerning claims for unemployment compensation which were received during 1939 and 1940 by the Appeals Tribunal.

Fluctuations in the number of cases appealed coincide roughly with the number of claims for benefits filed, with a lag of one month. August, 1939 was the peak month for total claims received; which peak is reflected in the high number of appeals during the following month (September, 1939).

Wage records conflicts account for more appeals cases than any other factor with questions concerning weekly benefit amounts and duration of payments comprising the next in importance.

JANUARY - DECEMBER, 1939									
MONTH	TOTAL RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABILITY	WAGE RECORD CONFLICTS	VOLUN- TARY LEAVING	GENERAL CASES OF DISCHARGE- MISCONDUCT	SUIT- ABLE WORK	LABOR DISPUTE	EMPLOY- MENT	W.B.A. AND DURATION
JANUARY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FEBRUARY	15	2	8	2	3	-	-	-	-
MARCH	12	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	-
APRIL	18	-	14	1	1	1	1	-	-
MAY	9	1	5	-	-	1	2	-	-
JUNE	15	-	10	4	1	-	-	-	-
JULY	29	-	25	4	-	-	-	-	-
AUGUST	43	-	24	7	1	-	11	-	-
SEPTEMBER	124	2	4	3	-	-	-	2	113
OCTOBER	21	1	12	6	1	-	-	1	-
NOVEMBER	20	1	13	3	2	-	-	1	-
DECEMBER	22	2	11	1	7	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	328	10	130	32	19	4	15	5	113

JANUARY - APRIL, 1940									
MONTH	TOTAL RECEIVED	AVAIL- ABILITY	WAGE RECORD CONFLICTS	VOLUN- TARY LEAVING	GENERAL CASES OF DISCHARGE- MISCONDUCT	SUIT- ABLE WORK	LABOR DISPUTE	FILING OF CLAIMS	REGISTRA- TION
JANUARY	20	2	12	2	4	-	-	-	-
FEBRUARY	28	2	19	4	2	1	-	-	-
MARCH	60	3	42	6	5	-	4	-	-
APRIL	38	2	22	8	2	-	2	1	1
TOTAL	146	9	95	20	13	1	6	1	1

JOHN DOE APPLIES FOR WORK

John Doe has been a trusted and valued worker in the mechanical department of the A. B. Manufacturing Company for five years. As a reward for his honest work he has received regular advancement and has considered himself economically secure because it is his belief that his continued employment is assured. However, certain conditions have arisen in the business world that have drastically affected the affairs of the A. B. Manufacturing Company and curtailment in its operating expenses has become necessary. In the changes thus brought about, personnel reductions must be made in the mechanical department. Regretfully the company informs John Doe that his services are no longer required.

In his final pay envelope, along with his week's earnings, John finds a printed form instructing him to report to the local office of the Florida State Employment Service to apply for work and to file his claim for benefits under the Florida Unemployment Compensation Law. The following morning he does so. Being a skilled and reliable workman he is extremely anxious for reemployment, but he is just a bit dubious as to what openings for a new job he is going to find in the local State Employment Office.

When he reaches the Office he finds himself in a busy place. Numerous employees are occupied at their various duties, and in addition there are a number of men and women in a reception room awaiting their turn to be called for registration for work. Upon entering the office he is pleasantly greeted by a young lady who asks if she can be of service to him. When he replies that he has called to register for work and to file a claim for Unemployment Compensation benefits, this Receptionist gives him a number, asks him to be seated and advises him that he will be called when his number is reached. After a short wait John hears his number called and reports to the Receptionist who directs him to a certain Interviewer.

Having established a friendly relationship, the Interviewer asks John to tell him something about himself and the work he has been doing, explaining to him that he would like to know the work he has done for the past ten years, beginning with his most recent employer. He discusses his work with John and tries to develop from him just what his particular duties have been and what degree of proficiency he has acquired in them. He enters the information thus acquired on a work registration card, and finally asks John some personal questions in regard to himself, such as place and date of birth, education, union affiliation, health condition, length of residence in State, Social Security number, telephone number, etc., which he also enters on the registration card.

In the course of this interview the Interviewer has already ascertained the information necessary to file a claim for John, and he quickly makes out the claim which John signs. He then gives John an identification card on which he has written John's name, address, Social Security number and the date on which he must next report on his claim, which is one week later, advises him in regard to reporting on his claim, and tells him that the office will make every effort to find work for him -- if not the exact work that he has been doing, then in a similar type of work for which his work

experience indicates he is qualified.

The departure of John Doe does not end the work of the Interviewer, or of his interest in him, for there are further entries to be made on the registration card. In the Social Security Board code books covering industries and occupations, the proper codes must be found and entered on the card covering the industry from which John was last separated, as well as the occupational code for the occupation for which John seems to be best fitted. Should John possess abilities and work experience in an additional occupation, a duplicate card must be made out carrying this second occupational classification and corresponding code, and John's registration for work will then be carried in the files under the two separate classifications, thus assuring him opportunity for placement in both fields. Still the Interviewer has not completed his work, for he must yet add to the registration card his own impressions of John Doe -- facts as to neatness, cleanliness, manner, attitude, etc. -- and his evaluation of John as a potential employee. All such pertinent information is necessary and valuable to the placement officer who is the man who will call John in for a reinterview when a job opening in his line of work comes to the office. This placement officer has never seen John and must be able to visualize him and his abilities from the registration card itself.

John Doe's registration card is now complete and it is filed in the occupation file, after having first passed over the desk of the office manager as well as the desk of the placement officer. An index card is set up in another file carrying John's name and Social Security number, and John's registration is now available for any job opening in the assigned line of work that may come to the office.

The claim for Unemployment Compensation benefits filed by John is sent to the Central Office in Tallahassee on the evening mail, but John will not learn whether or not he has a valid claim, and, if so, the amount of compensation he is to receive, until two weeks later, which will be the day of his second return visit to the office. These return visits are on regular reporting days. John must inform the office on each visit in regard to any earnings he may have had in the previous week, and also state that he is still unemployed and available for work. Should his claim be determined a valid one, John cannot receive a check for benefits earlier than twenty-five days from date of filing his claim; and, in the meantime, he is without income and wants a job -- that is what most interests him. The benefit checks that he may receive, should his unemployment continue, are going to be a real help to him, but he much prefers the income from a job.

John was classified by the Interviewer as a machinist -- the type of work that John had performed successfully for the A. B. Manufacturing Company. However, in the discussion with John the Interviewer had developed the fact that John was a very versatile man, with a good knowledge of the ordinary principles of plumbing, electricity, and carpentry, and before going with the A. B. Manufacturing Company had served for a year as maintenance man for a large rental company engaged in property management. He therefore gave John a secondary classification as maintenance man.

One week after his first visit to the office John reports, as per schedule, to file his continued claim. He had heard nothing from the office in regard to

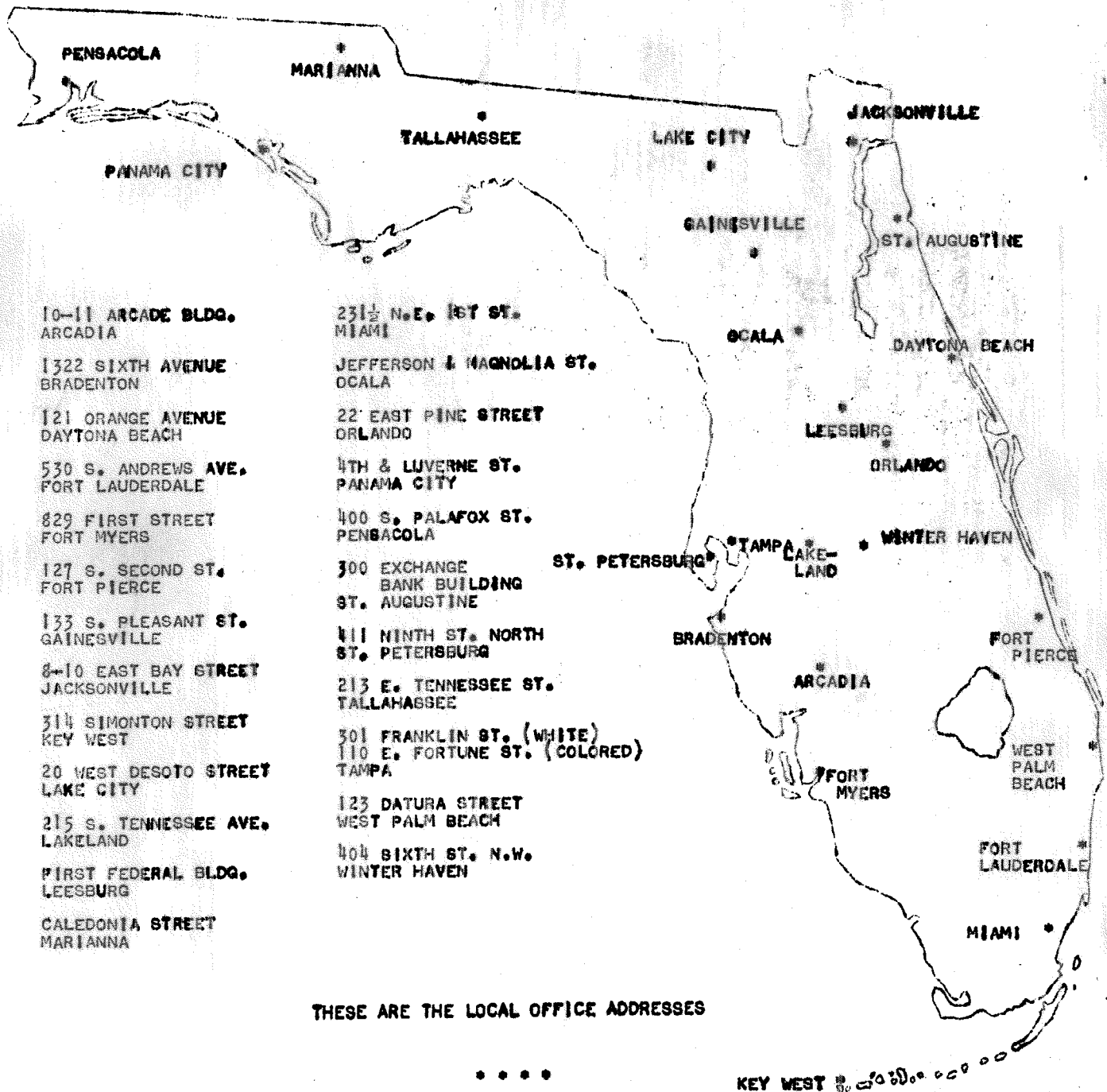
a job, and having been unsuccessful in his own efforts to find work, he was becoming worried.

Three days after this visit, though, the Superior Hotel called the office and gave an order for a high class maintenance man. This opening was a permanent one for a man properly qualified, their former employee having left the State. The order from this Hotel was a detailed one and called for a man thirty to thirty-five years of age, married, born in the South, and a resident of the City for at least five years. In addition to these personal qualifications, he must have had experience as an up-keep man with a first class concern. A study of the files revealed in John a man closely approximating the employee needed. The following day John received a notice from the Office requesting that he call in regard to work. John reported at the Office the same afternoon, was re-interviewed to determine his fitness for this particular job, and given a referral card to the Superior Hotel. On the next afternoon the Placement Officer called the Superior Hotel to check up on the referral of John and was advised that he had been employed and gave promise of being highly satisfactory.

John never did draw a check for Unemployment Compensation; but, because of that, he is a much happier man. What he had most wanted was steady employment --which he found through the Employment Service, and therefore had no necessity for receiving Unemployment Compensation benefits.

* * * *

LOCAL OFFICES
OF THE
FLORIDA STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE



THESE ARE THE LOCAL OFFICE ADDRESSES

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KEY WEST

USE YOUR STATE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE!